

## RINGKASAN

**DEWI SHOFAIROH.** Penelitian dengan judul **“Pengaruh Suhu Penetasan Dan Bobot Telur terhadap Kematian Embrio dan Daya Tetas Itik Tegal”** dilaksanakan mulai tanggal 22 Desember 2018 sampai 25 Januari 2019 di Laboratorium Produksi Ternak Unggas, Fakultas Peternakan, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh suhu penetasan dan bobot telur terhadap kematian embrio dan daya tetas itik tegal.

Seiring dengan bertambahnya jumlah penduduk, pendapatan, serta meningkatnya kesadaran akan gizi dan kesehatan masyarakat, maka permintaan komoditas peternakan seperti telur dan daging dari tahun ketahun semakin meningkat. Salah satu faktor penting dalam peningkatan populasi ternak itik yaitu proses penetasan telur itik. Penetasan dapat dilakukan secara alami maupun buatan. Suhu dan bobot telur itik yang akan ditetaskan harus ideal sesuai dengan standar agar menghasilkan daya tetas yang baik dan mempunyai tingkat kematian embrio yang rendah.

Materi yang digunakan adalah telur tetas itik Tegal sebanyak 600 butir yang berasal dari induk umur 51 minggu dengan sex ratio antara jantan dan betina 1:10. Suhu penetasan (T) sebagai grup yang terdiri atas  $T_1=38-39\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $100,4-102,2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) dan  $T_2=39,1-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $102,38-104\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). Bobot telur (B) sebagai subgrup yang terdiri atas  $B_1=57,72\text{ g}$  dan  $B_2=72,5-87,5\text{ g}$ . Metode penelitian adalah eksperimen dengan rancangan pola tersarang (Nested Design) dengan 2 perlakuan dan 5 kali ulangan. Masing-masing unit percobaan berisi 30 butir. Mesin tetas yang digunakan sebanyak 8 unit.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata dan simpang baku kematian embrio hari ke 7  $12,50\pm14,46\%$ , kematian embrio hari ke 25  $27,40\pm18,40\%$ , kematian embrio hari ke 28  $61,50\pm21,90\%$ , total kematian embrio sebesar  $79,66\pm16,69\%$ . Rata-rata dan simpang baku daya tetas itik Tegal sebesar  $22,99\pm15,57\%$ .

Berdasarkan hasil analisis variansi menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan bahwa suhu penetasan dan bobot telur berpengaruh tidak nyata ( $P>0,05$ ) terhadap kematian

embrio dan daya tetas itik Tegal. Persentase kematian embrio cenderung tinggi dan persentase daya tetas itik Tegal cenderung rendah. Suhu Penetasan  $T_1$  dan  $T_2$  menghasilkan kematian embrio dan daya tetas itik Tegal yang sama. Bobot telur  $B_1$  dan  $B_2$  menghasilkan kematian embrio dan daya tetas itik Tegal yang sama.

**Kata kunci:** suhu penetasan, bobot telur, kematian embrio, dan daya tetas

## SUMMARY

**DEWI SHOFAIROH.** The research entitled "**Effect of Temperature Incubation and Egg Weight on Embryo Mortality and Hatchability of Tegal Duck's**" was carried out from December 22, 2018 to January 25, 2019 at the Poultry Production Laboratory, Animal Science Faculty, Jenderal Soedirman University. The aim of the research to determine the effect of temperature incubation and egg weight on embryo mortality and hatchability of tegal ducks.

Along with increasing population, income, and increasing awareness of nutrition and public health, the demand for livestock commodities such as eggs and meat from year to year was increasing. One important factor in increasing duck population was the process of hatching duck eggs. Hatching can be done naturally or artificially. The temperature and weight of duck eggs to be hatched must be ideal in accordance with the standards in order to produce good hatchability and have a low embryo mortality rate.

The material used Tegal duck eggs as many as 600 eggs originating from 51-week-old of female duck with a sex ratio of male and female duck 1:10. The temperature incubation (T) as a group are consisted  $T_1=38-39\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (100,4-102,2  $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and  $T_2=39,1-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (102,38-104  $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). Egg weight (B) as subgroup are consisted  $B_1=57,72\text{ g}$  and  $B_2=72,5-87,5\text{ g}$ . The research method was an experiment used a nested design, with 2 treatments and 5 replications. Each experimental unit contains 30 eggs. The hatching machine used 8 units.

The results showed that the mean and standard intersection of 7th day embryo mortality was  $12.50\pm14.46\%$ , 25th day embryo mortality  $27.40\pm18.40\%$ , 28th day embryo mortality  $61.50\pm21.90\%$ , total embryo mortality was  $79.66\pm16.69\%$ . The average and standard intersection of Tegal duck hatchability was  $22.99\pm15.57\%$ .

Based on the results of the analysis of variance, it was shown that the treatment temperature incubation and egg weight had no significant effect ( $P>0.05$ ) on the embryo mortality and hatchability of Tegal ducks. The percentage of embryo mortality tends to be high and the percentage of hatchability of Tegal ducks tends to be low. Temperature of  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  hatching resulted of the embryo mortality and

the same hatchability of Tegal ducks. Egg weight  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  produced the same embryo mortality and hatchability of Tegal ducks.

**Keywords:** temperature, egg weight, embryo mortality, hat